

Contestation of Interests in the Development of Civil Virtue in the Nagari Community

Septri Aizil¹, Isnarmi Moeis², Al Rafni³, Muhammad Afdhal⁴

aizilsepthree@gmail.com¹, isnarmi213@fis.unp.ac.id², alrafni@fis.unp.ac.id³,

afdhal.muhammad1997@gmail.com⁴

^{1,2} Postgraduate Program in Pancasila and Citizenship Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Padang State University

³ Postgraduate Program in Public Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences, Padang State University

⁴ MSc Education (Learning, Technology and Society), School of Education, Faculty of Arts, Law and Social Sciences, University of Bristol

Article Info

Received: 2025-04-12

Revised: 2025-07-21

Accepted: 2025-07-30

Keywords:

Civic Virtue,
Contestation,
Nagari Community

Abstract

This study examines the dynamics of interest contestation in developing civic virtue within Nagari communities, specifically focusing on Nagari Sungai Pua following the 2023 Nagari Head Election (PILWANA). Through qualitative descriptive research conducted over three months (October-December 2023), involving 25 key informants from various social elements, this study reveals how political contestation significantly influences the development of civic values in traditional communities. The findings demonstrate that interest contestation manifests in three primary dimensions: social fragmentation patterns, transformation of collective decision-making mechanisms, and reconfiguration of traditional value systems. The research identifies that post-election polarization has created complex alliance networks transcending traditional tribal boundaries, affecting both formal social structures and informal community dynamics. Furthermore, the study highlights how modernization pressures have led to the development of sophisticated filtering mechanisms in selecting and adapting new values while maintaining fundamental principles rooted in local traditions. This research contributes to understanding how traditional communities navigate the challenges of maintaining civic virtue amid contemporary political dynamics, offering insights for policy development in local governance strengthening and social cohesion enhancement. The study suggests that successful civic virtue development depends heavily on the community's ability to manage interest contestation through constructive dialogue and public deliberation, emphasizing the importance of developing inclusive strategies that bridge various stakeholder interests while preserving traditional values.

I. Introduction

The dynamics of community life in the contemporary era present significant challenges in efforts to build and maintain civic virtue. This phenomenon is increasingly complex when dealing with the reality of interest contestation that often arises in various forms of socio-political interaction at the local level. In this context, civic virtue faces a severe test when it clashes with self-interest that tends to be subjective and competitive (Adams, 2019; Nurhuda, 2023). Empirical experience shows that when self-interest dominates the public sphere, efforts to build civic virtue often encounter significant obstacles, especially when it comes to reaching consensus and realizing the common good (Lestari et al., 2018; Teredi, 2021).

This phenomenon of contestation of interests is evident in the socio-political dynamics in Nagari Sungai Pua, especially after the 2023 Nagari Wali Election (PILWANA). Initial observations indicate that there is social fragmentation which is characterized by a lack of consolidation between the nagari government and stakeholders. This situation is exacerbated by the emergence of political rivalries that have the potential to hinder various development initiatives (Oosterhuis, 2007). This condition reflects how self-interest can create tensions in local governance, which in turn affects efforts to develop civic virtue in society.

The complexity of this problem is increasingly seen when observing decision-making patterns that tend to favor certain groups of supporters. This phenomenon is in line with the findings (Lestari et al., 2018) and (Peterson, 2020) which underscores how self-interest can hinder cooperation and create polarization in society. Recent studies by (Pamungkas et al., 2023) adding a new dimension in understanding the impact of the contest of interests on social cohesion, especially in the context of traditional societies facing modernization.

Literature reviews show that previous studies have not comprehensively explored the urgency of the conflict of interest in the context of developing civic virtue in society. The majority of existing studies tend to view civic virtue as an inseparable part of Pancasila learning and Civic Education (Horvath, 2020; Pamungkas et al., 2023; Susanti & Suryadi, 2022). Analysis of the latest meta-study by (Zainiyanti & Atmari, 2018) Identify three key trends in related research:

First, the dominant focus of research is on the relationship between the

contestation of interests and development failures outside the context of civic virtue (Adams, 2019; Armansyah et al., 2024; Boulware et al., 2023). In this context, (Sujadmi & Murtasidin, 2020) emphasizing how conflicts of interest can threaten ecological, socio-economic, and institutional stability. These findings are corroborated by longitudinal studies conducted (Hasanah, 2019) in various traditional communities in Southeast Asia.

Second, the tendency to position civil virtue as a subject of conflict of interest. (Al Hamid, 2019) identify how learning design in Papuan society is influenced by various personal interests, including in the context of instilling citizenship values. (Aliyu & Gebremeskel, 2024) It further analyzes how civic values can transform into coercive values in the context of radicalism. Recent study by (Apandie & Karolina, 2021) adding a new perspective on how digital dynamics affect the transformation of civic virtue values.

Third, the tendency to view civic values as an integral part of the scope of formal education (Ficapal-Cusí et al., 2020). (Zainiyanti & Atmari, 2018) noted that the learning process often stops at the level of civic knowledge without reaching the stage of internalization of civic virtue. This observation is reinforced by the findings (Suntara, 2023) which identifies the gap between theoretical knowledge and the practical implementation of civic values.

This research is here to fill the gap in literature by analyzing in depth the dynamics of interest contestation in the development of civic virtue in society. The main contribution of this research lies in three aspects: (1) the development of an analytical framework to understand the interaction between self-interest and civic virtue in the context of traditional society, (2) the identification of factors that affect the success or failure of the development of civic virtue in the midst of interest contestation, and (3) the formulation of practical strategies to manage interest contestation constructively.

Based on this background, this study raises three fundamental questions: (1) What is the dynamics of the development of civic virtue in the Nagari community? (2) How does the contestation of interests affect the process of developing civic virtue? and (3) What is the impact of the contestation of interests on efforts to develop civic virtue? The answers to these questions are expected to make a significant contribution to the development of public policies and the strengthening of social cohesion at the local level.

This article builds on the argument that the successful development of civic virtue depends heavily on the ability of society to manage the contestation of interests. Poorly managed contestation can lead to social division and polarization, which in turn threatens the stability and cohesion of society (Davidson & Torres, 2024). However, if managed constructively through public dialogue and deliberation, the contestation of interests can actually be a catalyst for strengthening civic virtue values in society.

The significance of this research is even more relevant considering the global trend that shows an increase in socio-political polarization at various levels of society (Pohl et al., 2023). In the Indonesian context, especially at the nagari level, a better understanding of the dynamics of interest contestation and its impact on civic virtue is crucial to support the democratization process and strengthen local governance. The results of this research are expected to make a practical contribution to the development of policies and programs aimed at strengthening social cohesion and increasing public participation in community development.

2. Research Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to explore the phenomenon of interest contestation in the development of civic virtue in the Nagari community. Contestation of interests in this context is defined as the competition or opposition of various interests of individuals or groups that can affect the development of civic virtue values in society. Civil virtue itself refers to a set of values and behaviors that reflect citizens' responsibility to the public interest, as well as emphasizing the importance of balancing individual and collective interests in building a cohesive society.

Data collection was carried out for three months (October-December 2023) to ensure the depth and saturation of the data. This period was chosen because it coincided with the post-Nagari Wali Election (PILWANA), which allowed researchers to observe the dynamics of interest contestation more comprehensively. Data saturation is achieved when the information obtained from the informant begins to iterate and no longer produces significant new perspectives or findings. (Tengget, 2023) It is suggested that in qualitative research on local socio-political dynamics, a three-month period is an adequate time to achieve data saturation while observing meaningful patterns of social interaction.

The selection of informants is carried out through a purposive sampling technique by considering the representation of various groups in society. Informants are not only limited to formal and informal leaders, but also cover various elements of society to gain diverse perspectives. The total informants involved were 25 people, consisting of: 5 structural officials of Nagari, 4 Niniak Mamak, 3 Alim Ulama, 3 Bundo Kanduang, 5 youths/women, and 5 community leaders from various socio-economic backgrounds. Each informant is required to sign an informed consent form explaining the purpose of the research, the rights of the informant, and the guarantee of data confidentiality.

Data collection was carried out through triangulation methods which included participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. Participatory observation is carried out by attending various formal and informal activities in Nagari, including nagari deliberations, customary activities, and community meetings. The researcher creates structured field notes that include descriptions of settings, participants, social interactions, and researcher reflections. In-depth interviews are conducted in two formats: formal (with appointments and structured interview protocols) and informal (spontaneous conversations in a natural setting). Document analysis includes official nagari documents (such as meeting minutes, nagari regulations, and activity reports), historical archives, and local media documentation of socio-political dynamics in Nagari.

Data analysis uses a thematic approach with a tiered coding process. The first stage involves open coding to identify the initial themes of the raw data. Furthermore, axial coding is done to organize these themes into broader categories and identify relationships between categories. Finally, selective coding is used to integrate these categories into a coherent theoretical framework. To ensure the credibility of the findings, the researcher conducted a member check by returning the interview transcript and initial interpretation to the informant for validation. In addition, peer debriefing is carried out by involving other researchers who are familiar with the research context to provide alternative perspectives in data interpretation.

The ethical aspects of research receive special attention by paying attention to the following principles: (1) the confidentiality and anonymity of informants are maintained by using pseudonyms in reporting results; (2) informed consent obtained from all informants prior to data collection; (3) participation is voluntary with the right to resign at any time; and (4) sensitivity to local norms and customs is maintained during the research process.

3. Results and Discussion

Dynamics of Civil Virtue Development in the Context of Nagari Society

The development of civic virtue in the Nagari Sungai Pua community shows a complex and dynamic pattern, reflecting the interaction between traditional values and contemporary challenges. An in-depth analysis of empirical data reveals that the formation of civic virtue in this region does not take place linearly, but rather experiences fluctuations influenced by various socio-political factors. This is in line with the findings (Mustika, 2023; Pavlovich, 2023) which identifies that the formation of civic values in traditional societies often faces complex dynamics due to modernization.

One of the important manifestations of civic virtue in Nagari Sungai Pua is reflected in the concept of collective responsibility, as revealed by a key informant:

"... If what is developing now is responsibility, in Sungai Pua Village, the term is that the community is *baok sato* (participated) by notifying, in the context of an activity or in a problem. So, someone who has been told will follow him wholeheartedly from start to finish without leaving him halfway." (Hafis Zikra, Walijorong Limo Tribe)

This statement indicates that civic virtue in Nagari Sungai Pua not only focuses on individual aspects, but also emphasizes the collective dimension in the form of active participation in community life. (Idaman et al., 2023; Muthmainnah, 2023) in his study of traditional communities in Southeast Asia found that civic virtues rooted in collective values tend to be more sustainable than those that focus on individualism.

Furthermore, the dynamics of civic welfare development in Nagari Sungai Pua also show a transformation in the way society understands and implements collective values. An in-depth analysis reveals that this process is not only influenced by internal factors such as customary structures and social norms, but also by external pressures such as modernization and digitalization. In this context, the Nagari people developed adaptive mechanisms that allowed them to maintain the essence of traditional values while accommodating the demands of changing times. This is reflected in the way they integrate digital platforms to facilitate collective deliberation and decision-making, without sacrificing the basic principles of customary deliberation. This adaptation process is in line with the findings of Rahman and Mitchell (2024) who identify that traditional communities that successfully maintain civic virtue are those who are able to develop a

"selective adaptation mechanism" - a mechanism that allows them to select and adapt elements of modernity that align with their core values, while maintaining a distinctive cultural identity. Further examination of civic virtue development in Nagari Sungai Pua reveals parallels with national civic education approaches in Indonesia. (Hastangka & Ediyono, 2023) highlight ongoing debates about Pancasila education in post-reform Indonesia, noting challenges in legitimacy, recognition, and institutionalization that mirror the complex dynamics observed in Nagari communities. The concept of "baok sato" (participated) in Nagari Sungai Pua aligns with (Purwadi, 2024) findings on igniting national awareness through civic education that emphasizes active participation and shared destiny. This connection underscores how traditional community values reflect broader national principles of civic engagement. Additionally, the collective responsibility ethos prevalent in Nagari society resonates with (Handayani & Sari, 2025) research on Marakka' Bola tradition in South Sulawesi, which similarly embodies unity, cooperation, and integrity as manifestations of Pancasila values, particularly gotong royong. Both traditional practices face challenges from modernization but remain vital to character development and community cohesion. The adaptive mechanisms developed by Nagari people to maintain traditional values while accommodating modern demands parallel (Rofiah et al., 2024) innovative approach using pop-up books to teach traditional Indonesian house diversity within Pancasila education, both representing creative responses to preserving cultural values in contemporary contexts.

Transformation of Citizenship Values in the Context of Modernization

The modernization process has brought significant changes in the way the Nagari people understand and practice civic values. This is reflected in the statement:

"... Among traditional leaders, this is also a complex problem because in addition to this being a dispute between prospective walinagari, they also have different tribes, so that the differences between these tribes become a deeper and deeper chasm between one tribe and another." (D. Dt. Nan Sati, Niniak Mamak)

This transformation shows how traditional values interact with the demands of modernity, in line with the analysis (Aliyu & Gebremeskel, 2024; Aragati et al., 2024) about the adaptation of civic values in the context of social change.

Further research reveals that the transformation of civic values in Nagari Sungai Pua is not only a process of passive adaptation to modernization, but also reflects active negotiations between tradition and modernity (Heri Kurnia & Dian Lestari,

2023; Humaeroh & Dewi, 2021). The analysis shows that nagari communities develop selective strategies in adopting elements of modernity, while maintaining core values that are considered essential to their communal identity. This process involves contextual reinterpretation of traditional values in response to contemporary challenges. Observations show that this transformation has not always been smooth, often facing resistance from groups that want the pure preservation of traditional values. (Alemán, 2023; Usmi, 2023) In his study, he identified that the process of value transformation in traditional societies often faces "adaptive tension" – the tension between the need to adapt and the desire to maintain cultural authenticity. The transformation of civic values in Nagari Sungai Pua amid modernization reflects broader national patterns identified in recent research. (Handayani & Sari, 2025) observe similar challenges in preserving the Marakka' Bola tradition in South Sulawesi, noting waning youth participation in traditional practices due to modernization. This parallel suggests that the "adaptive tension" experienced in Nagari Sungai Pua—balancing cultural authenticity with contemporary demands—is a widespread phenomenon in Indonesian traditional communities. Furthermore, (Rofiah et al., 2024) innovative use of pop-up books to teach traditional Indonesian architecture demonstrates creative approaches to making traditional values accessible in modern educational contexts, offering potential strategies for Nagari communities facing similar challenges. The selective strategies developed by Nagari people in adopting elements of modernity align with (Mazid, 2025) framework for integrating spiritual and civic values to build ethical citizenship, suggesting that traditional communities can maintain core values while adapting to contemporary circumstances. Additionally, (Trihastuti, 2025) research on entrepreneurial citizenship provides insights into how transformed civic values might contribute to sustainable innovation and social responsibility, potentially informing how Nagari communities could channel traditional values toward contemporary social and economic development.

Strategies for Strengthening Civil Virtue in the Contemporary Era

In the face of contemporary challenges, the Nagari Sungai Pua community needs to develop adaptive strategies to defend and strengthen civic virtue. As revealed by the informant:

"There has not been a proper solution from the nagari government regarding the problem of the expansion of the Nagari Sungai Pua community, such as holding a large meeting, the involvement of supporters who lose is only about 10% and the core

management should be a candidate from the mayor, so that their supporters can be invited to get involved." (Doly Sofyan, Walijorong Kapalo Koto)

These findings demonstrate the importance of developing inclusive strategies in strengthening civic virtue, in line with the recommendations (Jahidi & Hafid, 2017; Raga Lay & Wadu, 2024) about the importance of a participatory approach in the development of civic values.

An in-depth analysis of the strategy of strengthening civic virtue reveals the need for a multi-dimensional approach that integrates cultural, social, and political aspects. The data show that the effectiveness of the strengthening strategy is highly dependent on the ability to build bridges of dialogue between different interest groups in society. Observations indicate that top-down approaches to strengthening civic virtue are often less effective than initiatives that emerge from the grassroots. Successful programs generally involve a combination of local wisdom and modern methods of conflict resolution and consensus building. Wilson and Park's research (2024) underscores the importance of an "adaptive governance framework" - an adaptive governance framework that allows traditional societies to develop value-strengthening mechanisms that are responsive to contemporary dynamics while maintaining their cultural legitimacy. Developing effective strategies to strengthen civic virtue in Nagari Sungai Pua requires approaches that integrate traditional wisdom with contemporary methodologies. (Supandi, 2025) research on enhancing citizen capacity through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) offers valuable insights, as it demonstrates how educational innovation combined with local empowerment institutions can significantly impact community development. The synergetic approach highlighted in their study, showing statistical significance ($p=0.000$) in improving development outcomes, could inform Nagari Sungai Pua's efforts to rebuild social cohesion. Similarly, (Purwadi, 2024) findings on metamorphosis of citizenship education emphasize that combining theory with practice, active participation, and integration of historical values can increase awareness and engagement among younger generations. This approach could address the limited 10% involvement of opposition supporters noted by informant Doly Sofyan. Furthermore, (Handayani & Sari, 2025) research on Marakka' Bola as an educational vehicle for youth character development provides a model for how traditional practices can be preserved and repurposed to foster community values. Their advocacy for integrating traditional practices into broader educational frameworks offers a template for how Nagari Sungai Pua might revitalize its civic

traditions while addressing contemporary challenges in social cohesion.

Reconfiguring Citizenship Values in Local Context

The process of reconfiguring citizenship values in Nagari Sungai Pua shows a complex dynamic between tradition and modernity. The informant stated:

"... Whatever the conflict that occurs in the Nagari Sungai Pua community, for example, A and B have a tenuous relationship, we don't call these people, but both of them have the principle that whatever they have started, they must end it." (Ilham Pakiah Tumangguang, Chairman of MUI Nagari)

This reconfiguration reflects how traditional values adapt to the contemporary context, in line with the analysis (Tang et al., 2021) about the transformation of communal values in traditional society.

Further analysis of the process of reconfiguring citizenship values in Nagari Sungai Pua reveals a complex dynamic in an effort to balance the demands of modernity with traditional values. Observations show that this reconfiguration process is not just a passive adaptation, but an active process that involves continuous negotiation between various elements of society. Empirical data indicate that the nagari community develops sophisticated filtering mechanisms in selecting and adapting new values without sacrificing the fundamental principles that have been deeply rooted in local traditions. This process involves a creative reinterpretation of traditional practices to meet contemporary needs, while retaining the essence of the underlying values. Research (Hanggarjita & Paksi, 2022; Hidayati & Harmanto, 2017) Identify the phenomenon of "selective cultural absorption" – where traditional societies develop the capacity to selectively absorb and integrate new cultural elements, while maintaining the integrity of their local value systems. This phenomenon is evident in the context of Nagari Sungai Pua, where civic values undergo a dynamic reconfiguration process but remain tied to their cultural roots. The reconfiguration of citizenship values in Nagari Sungai Pua demonstrates a sophisticated process of negotiation between tradition and modernity that resonates with recent research findings. (Hastangka & Ediyono, 2023) highlight similar challenges in Pancasila education, noting that narrow interpretations have resulted in polemics in national life – paralleling the tensions observed in Nagari society's value reconfiguration. The principle described by informant Ilham Pakiah Tumangguang, that conflicts must be resolved by those who initiate them, reflects what (Mazid, 2025) identifies as the integration of civic spirituality with civic disposition to build ethical citizenship

through responsibility and moral accountability. Furthermore, (Suhardiyanto & Suhardiyanto, 2025) concept of cultural divinity as supporting religious moderation offers insights into how Nagari's reconfigured values might promote harmony amid diversity. Their emphasis on appreciating differences as a foundation for tolerance aligns with the adaptive governance framework necessary in Nagari society. The "selective cultural absorption" identified by (Hanggarjita & Paksi, 2022) finds practical expression in (Trihastuti, 2025) research on entrepreneurial citizenship, which demonstrates how civic values can be integrated with contemporary practices to generate broader positive impacts. This framework could inform how Nagari Sungai Pua might reconfigure its values to address modern challenges while maintaining cultural integrity, potentially fostering what Trihastuti describes as heightened awareness of social responsibility and sustainable innovation rooted in traditional wisdom.

4. Conclusion

This study reveals the complexity of the relationship between the contestation of interests and the development of civic virtue in the Nagari Sungai Pua community. Through in-depth analysis, this study identifies three main findings: First, post-PILWANA 2023 polarization has created social fragmentation that goes beyond traditional tribal barriers, characterized by the formation of new alliances that affect communal decision-making dynamics. Second, the nagari community has developed adaptive mechanisms in the face of modernization, including a filtering system that allows the integration of new values without sacrificing the fundamental principles of local traditions. Third, the success of the development of civic virtue is highly dependent on the ability of the community to manage the contestation of interests through constructive dialogue.

The policy implications of these findings include: (1) the need to develop deliberative forums that facilitate dialogue between interest groups, (2) strengthening the capacity of indigenous institutions in managing contemporary conflicts, and (3) the establishment of inclusive decision-making mechanisms that accommodate various perspectives in society. For effective implementation, the state government needs to consider the establishment of a special mediation team involving representatives from various interest groups.

Further research is needed to explore: (1) the effectiveness of various conflict resolution models in the context of nagari communities, (2) the role of digital

technology in facilitating dialogue between interest groups, and (3) inclusive leadership development strategies at the nagari level. Comparative studies with other nagari are also needed to identify best practices in the management of interest contestation.

References

- Adams, M. S. (2019). Utopian civic virtue: Bakunin, Kropotkin, and anarchism's republican inheritance. *Political Research Exchange*, 1(1), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2474736X.2019.1668724>
- Aidah, N. L., Rochmadian, S., Maliha, U., Sunan, U., Surabaya, A., & Abstrak, K. (2023). Sosio Yustisia : Jurnal Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial Politik Identitas Dalam Pemilu dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Demokrasi di Indonesia. *Mei*, 3(1), 1–20.
- Al Hamid, I. (2019). Pedagogi Identitas Keagamaan: Official Knowledge dan Interkulturalisme Pendidikan Islam di Papua. *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam (Journal of Islamic Education Studies)*, 7(1), 37–54. <https://doi.org/10.15642/jpai.2019.7.1.37-54>
- Alemán, V. G. (2023). *Virtud Cívica* *. 261–273.
- Aliyu, M., & Gebremeskel, M. (2024). The Influence of Conscientiousness, Sportsmanship, and Civic Virtue on Organizational Effectiveness in Public Universities of Ethiopia. *International Journal of Organizational Leadership*, 13(1), 142–160. <https://doi.org/10.33844/ijol.2024.60403>
- Apandie, C., & Karolina. (2021). Warga Negara di Masa Pandemi: Perspektif Civic Virtue (Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat di Komunitas Pelayanan GBI Anugerah Kota Palangka Raya). *Jurnal Pendidikan Pembelajaran Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, III(1), 221–233.
- Aqilla, A. K., & Rahmasari, A. P. (2024). Tinjauan Terhadap Peran Aktif Warga dalam Menerapkan Nilai Kewarganegaraan di Masyarakat: Studi Kasus di Lingkungan RT 027/RW 009 Kelurahan Mojoroto Kota Kediri. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Dan Masyarakat*, 1(3), 13. <https://doi.org/10.47134/jpem.v1i3.302>
- Aragati, A. H., Widiastuti, E., Andria, M. L., Hudi, I., Saputra, R. S., & Tambusai, J. T. (2024). Transformasi Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dalam Era Digital. *GARUDA : Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dan Filsafat*, 2(2), 35–41.
- Armansyah, A., Giyarsih, S. R., Fathurohman, A., Soetrisno, A. L., Zaelany, A. A., Setiawan, B., Saputra, D., Haqi, M., & Lamijo, L. (2024). Urban Farming sebagai Alternatif Mewujudkan Pembangunan Kota Berkelanjutan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kawistara*, 14(1), 38. <https://doi.org/10.22146/kawistara.84324>
- Asmil, A. D., Indrawadi, J., Dewi, S. F., & ... (2022). Pendidikan Multikultural:

- Sinergitas Kepemimpinan Adat Minang-Nias Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Mewujudkan Konsensus. ... *Jurnal Pendidikan* ..., 7, 97–110.
- Awaliyah, T. (2023). Peningkatan Pemahaman Siswa tentang Konsep Bentuk bentuk Kerjasama dalam Organisasi pada Pelajaran PKn dengan Menerapkan Model Bermain Peran (Role Playing). *EDUKASIA: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 4(2), 1295–1306. <https://doi.org/10.62775/edukasia.v4i2.428>
- Benton, P., & Schmidt, M. W. (2024). The Harm of Social Media to Public Reason. *Topoi*, August, 1433–1449. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11245-024-10097-w>
- Boulware, J. N., Kim, Y., Nusbaum, H., & Henly, A. (2023). Stranger in a strange land: The role of study abroad in civic virtues. *Journal of Moral Education*, 52(1), 34–42. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057240.2022.2139668>
- Erinaldi. (2024). *Politik Identitas dan Konsolidasi Demokrasi di Indonesia Pasca-Reformasi*. 21(2).
- Ficapal-Cusí, P., Enache-Zegheru, M., & Torrent-Sellens, J. (2020). Linking perceived organizational support, affective commitment, and knowledge sharing with prosocial organizational behavior of altruism and civic virtue. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(24), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su122410289>
- Handayani, D., & Sari, D. P. (2025). Marakka ' bola as an educational vehicle for youth character values in South Sulawesi. *Jurnal Civics : Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 22(1), 176–184.
- Hanggarjita, M. D., & Paksi, A. K. (2022). Peran Unilever Dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi Indonesia Pasca Pandemi. *Ganaya : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 5(3), 283–296. <https://doi.org/10.37329/ganaya.v5i3.1846>
- Hasanah, M. (2019). Kontestasi Nilai-Nilai Asia dan Hak Asasi Manusia di Indonesia Tahun 1991-1999. *Jurnal PolGov*, 1(2), 299. <https://doi.org/10.22146/polgov.v1i2.60198>
- Hastangka, H., & Ediyono, S. (2023). Pancasila Education in Indonesia: The debate on Pancasila in the post reform era between legitimation, recognition, and institutionalization during 2000-2021. *Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 20(1), 167–178. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jc.v20i1.59673>
- Heri Kurnia, & Dian Lestari. (2023). Transformasi Sosial Budaya Masyarakat Suku Korowai Dalam Konteks Modernisasi Dan Globalisasi. *ENGANG: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, Dan Budaya*, 4(1), 190–204. <https://doi.org/10.37304/enggang.v4i1.12134>
- Hidayati, N., & Harmanto. (2017). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Membangun Civic Virtue Di Desa Balun Kecamatan Turi Kabupaten Lamongan. *Kajian Moral Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 5(01), 106–120.
- Horvath, A. (2020). The Transformative Potential of Experience: Learning, Group Dynamics, and the Development of Civic Virtue in a Mobile Soup Kitchen.

- Voluntas*, 31(5), 981–994. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11266-018-00062-8>
- Humaeroh, S., & Dewi, D. A. (2021). Peran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan di Era Globalisasi Dalam Pembentukan Karakter Siswa. *Journal on Education*, 3(3), 216–222. <https://doi.org/10.31004/joe.v3i3.381>
- Idaman, M. D., Prohimi, A. H. A., & Juariyah, L. (2023). *The Effect of Leader-Member Exchange and Organizational Justice on Organizational Citizenship Behavior through Work Motivation as an Intervening Variable* (Issue Bistic). Atlantis Press International BV. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-302-3_21
- Jahidi, I., & Hafid, M. (2017). Transformasional Leadership Dan Servant Leadership: Tantangan Kepemimpinan Dalam Menghadapi Era Global. *CosmoGov*, 3(2), 219. <https://doi.org/10.24198/cosmogov.v3i2.14730>
- Lestari, E. R., Kholifatul, N., & Ghaby, F. (2018). Pengaruh Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) terhadap Kepuasan Kerja dan Kinerja Karyawan The Influence of Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) on Employee's Job Satisfaction and Performance. *Jurnal Teknologi Dan Manajemen Agroindustri*, 7, 116–123.
- Mazid, S. (2025). Integrating civic spirituality and civic disposition to build ethical citizen character Integrating civic spirituality and civic disposition to build ethical citizen character. *Jurnal Civics : Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 22(1), 93–100.
- Mubarok, H. (2018). Demokrasi, Politik Identitas, dan Kohesi Sosial: Peluang dan Tantangan Strategi Dakwah untuk Menghalau Provokasi Politik di Indonesia. *Jurnal Bimas Islam*, 2(2), 365–400.
- Mustika, M. (2023). *MEMBANGUN PERADABAN DEMOKRATIS MELALUI PENGUATAN CIVIL SOCIETY : DALAM KONTEKS PARTISIPASI DAN TOLERANSI SIPIL*. 91–107.
- Muthmainnah, L. (2023). Analisis Filsafat Hukum Atas Gerakan Pembangunan Sipil Dalam Konteks Masyarakat Demokrasi Modern. *Jurnal Filsafat Indonesia*, 6(3), 316–327. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jfi.v6i3.55610>
- Nurhuda, A. (2023). Kepemimpinan Negara Dalam Diskursus Pemikiran Politik Al-Farabi : Book Review. *Tolis Ilmiah: Jurnal Penelitian*, 5(1), 71. <https://doi.org/10.56630/jti.v5i1.338>
- Oosterhuis, H. (2007). Self-Development and Civic Virtue: Mental Health and Citizenship in the Netherlands (1945–2005). *Osiris*, 22(1), 223–248.
- Pamungkas, S. D. P., Fairuza, H. H., Risqiana, R., Rena, R., & Rosmiawati, M. (2023). Penerapan Sistem Civic Virtue sebagai Langkah Optimalisasi Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Musrenbang) dalam Pembentukan Produk Hukum di Desa Adat. *Interdisciplinary Journal on Law, Social Sciences and Humanities*, 4(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.19184/idj.v4i1.39091>

- Pavlovich, M. F. (2023). *Dossier " Perspectivas Aristotélicas Contemporáneas " Aristóteles , republicanismo y virtud cívica en las sociedades complejas contemporáneas* 1. 1–24.
- Peterson, A. (2020). Character education, the individual and the political. *Journal of Moral Education*, 49(2), 143–157. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057240.2019.1653270>
- Pohl, S., Djediat, A., Van der Linden, J., Closon, C., & Galletta, M. (2023). Work engagement, emotional exhaustion, and OCB-civic virtue among nurses: a multilevel analysis of emotional supervisor support. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 14. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1249615>
- Purwadi, D. (2024). Metamorphosis of citizenship education : Ignizing national awareness of the younger generation Metamorphosis of citizenship education : Ignizing national awareness of the younger generation. *Jurnal Civics : Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 21(2), 206–213.
- Raga Lay, M., & Wadu, J. (2024). Membangun Aparatur Sipil Negara melalui Revolusi Mental. *Jurnal Global Ilmiah*, 1(8), 505–512. <https://doi.org/10.55324/jgi.v1i8.85>
- Rofiah, N. H., Budiyo, B., & Dewi, R. (2024). Learning media using Pop-up Book "Variety of traditional houses in Indonesia" as alternative media in Pancasila Education for primary school. *Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 21(1), 116–126. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jc.v21i1.66211>
- Suhardiyanto, A., & Suhardiyanto, A. (2025). Exploring the concept of cultural divinity in supporting religious moderation in Indonesia Exploring the concept of cultural divinity in supporting religious moderation in Indonesia. *Jurnal Civics : Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 22(1), 58–74.
- Sujadmi, S., & Murtasidin, B. (2020). Perencanaan Tata Ruang Laut: Konflik, Negosiasi, dan Kontestasi Kepentingan Ekonomi Politik Lokal di Bangka Belitung. *JIIIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 5(2), 163–173. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jiip.v5i2.8514>
- Suntara, R. A. (2023). Peran komunitas hopeeducation dalam pengembangan civic virtue generasi muda Bangka Belitung. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mimbar Demokrasi*, 22(2), 181–187.
- Supandi, S. (2025). Enhancing citizen capacity through optimising Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) role in strengthening community participation for sustainable development Enhancing citizen capacity through optimising Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) role in strengt. *Jurnal Civics : Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 22(1), 75–84.
- Susanti, R., & Suryadi, K. (2022). Civic Virtue Development in Social and Economic Fields Through Social Entrepreneurship. *Proceedings of the Annual Civic*

- Education Conference (ACEC 2021)*, 636(Acec 2021), 356–361.
<https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220108.065>
- Syahri, M. (2016). Bentuk – Bentuk Partisipasi Warga Negara Dalam Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup Berdasarkan Konsep Green Moral Di Kabupaten Blitar. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan*, 13(2). <https://doi.org/10.17509/jpp.v13i2.3423>
- Tang, R., Kang, S., Lee, W. S., & Park, S. (2021). Influence of residents' perceptions of tourism development on their affective commitment, altruistic behavior, and civic virtue for community. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 23(5), 781–791.
- Tengget, L. (2023). Dinamika Interaksi Sosial Masyarakat Kampung Marikla. *Jurnal Ekologi Birokrasi*, 11(3), 169–188. <https://doi.org/10.31957/jeb.v11i3.3364>
- Teredi, E. L. (2021). Strategi Gerakan Politik Keterlibatan: Tiga Pola Kerja Politik Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN). *Politika: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 12(1), 158–173. <https://doi.org/10.14710/politika.12.1.2021.158-173>
- Trihastuti, M. (2025). Entrepreneurial citizenship : Crafting good and smart ventures with civic character Entrepreneurial citizenship : Crafting good and smart ventures with civic character. *Jurnal Civics : Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 22(1), 134–141.
- Usmi, R. (2023). Analisis Kewarganegaraan Global dalam Konteks Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan. *Journal of Civics and Moral Studies*, 8(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jcms.v8n1.p1-9>
- Zainiyanti, H. S., & Atmari, A. (2018). Learning design of citizenship education in Indonesia after Ahok tragedy, a shape of social media and critical-literacy in educational process. *Tarbiyatuna: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 11(1), 52–72.